

## THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

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STONY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New York, will be at the risk of the sender.

AGENTS.—We employ no agents. The NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer contributors, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own judges of their responsibility. The paper will be sent only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, ETC.—Give address will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In renewing subscriptions should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or address.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Post Office, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on one side of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a return to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

Address all communications to

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH 12, 1896.

## SAMPLE COPIES.

We send a number of sample copies of this week's issue of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE to those who are not subscribers to the paper, but who should be interested in it. We ask every one who receives a copy to give it careful examination, and compare it with other family weeklies. We are sure they will find it a better paper for themselves and families than any other that they can find. It is a superior paper in every respect, and constantly strives to lead all the other publications in the country by the higher quality of the matter it furnishes its readers. It spends more money in getting up a paper of the highest possible class than any other, and all matter which appears in its columns is written especially for it. It has no "boiler plate" stuff or syndicate matter. It is bright, live, able, progressive, and independent. It serves no party, and has no untangling alliances with any man or faction. It aims only to represent the loyal, working, progressive people of the country, to tell the truth of history, and champion the cause of the men whose valor and blood made the country as great and prosperous as it is.

The paper should be in every family, and we ask all who read this not only to subscribe for it themselves, but to endeavor to get others interested in it. It costs but \$1 a year—two cents a week—and so is within the reach of everyone. No other paper in the country gives so much of the best reading matter for the money.

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"The Story of Cuba."

BY BYRON ANDREWS.

No. 9 NATIONAL TRIBUNE LIBRARY.

Everybody is now thinking and talking of Cuba. Everybody wants to know all about the "Queen of the Antilles." To meet this, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has issued, as No. 9 of its Library, a beautifully printed little pamphlet, "The Story of Cuba," by Byron Andrews. This contains, in compact, interesting form, all that one wants to know about the island—its history, its discovery, its people, soil, climate, productions, etc. It is embellished with beautiful illustrations of scenery, buildings, etc., and fine portraits of prominent men. The author, Mr. Andrews, spent much time in Cuba, and knows by personal observation of what he writes. It is such a book as sells everywhere at from 25 to 50 cents, but will be mailed to any address post paid upon receipt of 5 cents. Send in your orders at once, as the demand for it will be great.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, 729 N. Y. Ave., Washington, D. C.

ARTICLES FORTHCOMING.

THE VERMONT BRIGADE IN THE WILDERNESS. By David M. J. Grant, commander of the brigade, and late Assistant Secretary of War.

GUENESS'S MINE EXPLOSION. By Clarence Wilson, 2d Pa. H. A., Los Gatos, Cal., with an account by Gen. Delancey Bates.

THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS, OR SEVEN PINES. By Maj.-Gen. H. M. Plaisted, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 11th Me., and afterward Major-General of Volunteers.

The last war that Chile and Peru had with Spain began in 1864 and lasted until 1871. The only battle in those seven years occurred between the allied fleets of Chile and Peru and the Spanish fleet Feb. 7, 1866. The two fleets fired at long range at each other all day, when the Spanish withdrew, without anybody being seriously hurt on either side. Let our "Little Much-Afraid" take heart.

## AN OPEN LETTER.

To the Republican Representatives in Congress Assembled.

GENTLEMEN: Let us return to a subject which intimately concerns your political futures.

We sincerely believe that you want to do right for right's sake. We give you full credit for that.

We also believe that you are honestly and earnestly devoted to the veterans and strongly intend that the country shall do justice to them.

With this hearty avowal no mistake is possible as to motives in presenting considerations which relate more nearly to your self-interest.

Let us begin by recalling the circumstances of your election. Undoubtedly the strongest influence that contributed to the unparalleled sweeping of the country two years ago was the widespread indignation of the people at the pension policy of the present Administration.

You recognized that fully at the time; you attacked that policy sharply in all your speeches, your criticisms evoked boundless applause from your hearers, and every vote cast for you was an expression of condemnation of that policy.

Is there any doubt of this?

It is entirely true that there were other features of the Administration's policy which you criticized with much severity, and your criticisms were approved by your election. We may allude to these more fully later on.

Now, you will return to your constituents in a few weeks to give an account of your stewardship and ask a re-election.

What are you going to have to present to them as a visible token of the pledges and promises made two years ago?

You will certainly admit that the people expect very much from you. They hold you to a higher standard of action than they did your predecessors of the last Congress. They would not have elected you over them by phenomenal majorities if they had not expected that you would do incomparably better than the men you defeated, and would be able to achieve substantial results, where they had mainly occupied themselves with "windy insinuations of forced breath."

Again we ask, What visible tokens are you going to have to present to your constituents during the coming campaign? We assure you that mere speeches, resolutions, bills introduced, and piecemeal, nibbling legislation will not suffice. No one wants any gimlet-boring from this Congress. They had an exasperating surplus of that in its two predecessors.

What they want most emphatically, what they will insist on having, and what they will resent if they do not get it, is broad, radical, far-reaching legislation which will deal with matters in a comprehensive National way.

How much of this kind of legislation you will have in other ways we will not discuss. But in the matter of pensions nothing will fulfill all the requirements like a Service Pension Bill. If you will pass this it will come incomparably nearer satisfying everyone than anything else you can possibly do. It is a matter in which every little group of your constituents has a direct, living interest. It is something tangible, palpable, which will bring benefits to deserving men in every Township in your whole District. If you pass it you can go back to your constituents with the consciousness of having done something the benefits of which they cannot help recognizing. Everywhere you go you will find warmly grateful men, who will assure you that you have fulfilled their best expectations. You will have given such an earnest of your usefulness that your re-election will be assured.

We shall not multiply words on this important theme, for surely you have already sufficient evidences before you in the action of the comrades all over the country to impress you as to the truth of this much more strongly than any words we can use.

We beg you to give this earnest and prompt attention.

Yours, hopefully,

THE RETIRED ENLISTED MEN.

The retired enlisted men of the United States Army have selected THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE as their organ and representative. All retired enlisted men and those expecting to be retired are requested to communicate with the editor of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE all matters of interest to their class.

## THE CUBAN SITUATION.

The chief interest in the country now centers around the Cuban resolutions, and how the President will regard them. In a statement given the press, and which is generally taken to come direct from the President, it is said:

"While the President and members of the Cabinet personally feel the sympathy common to all Americans with those Cubans who are contending for self-government, they feel that in their official action they should not depart from the well-settled principles which were followed by the former Presidents and Secretaries of State during prior insurrections in Cuba. \* \* \*

"Both independence and belligerency are facts, and their recognition by other powers, as the term applies, is merely formal acknowledgment of a state of things which, right or wrong, has come about. \* \* \*

"Recognition of belligerency depends upon the same facts, and is only a modified form of recognizing independence, though the latter implies more perfect accomplishment. The difference between mere insurrection and war, though in a moral sense it is in the former, is that in the latter only one sovereign power is engaged, while in the former two must necessarily be two. If an armed conflict be carried on by a substantial political organization, real, palpable, and manifest to the world, having the forms and capable of the ordinary functions of Government toward its own people and to other States, having a 'local habitation' where it may be dealt with by other Nations, then there is a war, and refusal to recognize belligerency would be willful. \* \* \*

"In the absence of these features there is nothing to take the contest out of the category of a mere insurrection, and in such occasional skirmishes, and place it on the border footing of war. The pretense of recognizing what does not exist 'is always, and justly, regarded as an unfriendly act, and a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the rebellion.' \* \* \*

"Judged by these tests, the Administration does not think the present stage of affairs in Cuba justifies any change in the attitude of the Government. Its function is to act and not to express feeling. The only action now proper is to continue to hold responsible for injuries to American citizens the Government which so far as appears has and maintains authority in Cuba, until some other Government succeeds, at least temporarily, in supplanting it."

Plain people will be likely to pronounce this very laborious beating about the bush. It states self-evident propositions, which nobody denies, in Mr. Cleveland's usual way of announcing axioms as recent discoveries by him, and then proceeding to misinterpret them.

In the first place, while belligerency and independence may be considered as "facts," they are facts about which there must naturally be a wide diversity of opinion, and every Nation must use its own judgment in deciding upon them. One may decide them to be facts, while another, upon grounds equally satisfactory to it, may decide not. For example, 30 days after the rebels fired upon Fort Sumter, and before this Government had been able to strike a blow at them, England and France decided them to be belligerents, and a few days later Spain and Portugal arrived at the same conclusion. On the other hand, Russia never thought they were entitled to belligerent rights. In this instance all parties acted in accordance with their wishes and sympathies. England, France, Spain and Portugal wanted the rebels to succeed, gave the utmost weight to all the facts in their favor, and gave them prompt and substantial encouragement. Russia, on the other hand, did not want them to succeed, and gave the greatest weight to the facts adverse to them.

What we want the United States to do, and what the Congressional resolutions mean that we shall do, is to give the Cubans the same moral support and sympathy that the English, French, and Spanish, and Portuguese gave our rebels. We have a thousandfold more reason for doing this than they had. The Cubans have risen against an oppression which the whole, civilized world acknowledges has been for unnumbered years intolerably galling. No people in Christendom have had to submit to anything like the tyranny and spoliation practiced upon the unhappy islanders. They have made a most heroic fight for independence, and have maintained themselves for more than a year against the utmost efforts of Spain to reduce them to submission. They have done more than maintain themselves. They have driven in the Spanish troops everywhere, until much the larger part of the island is in their possession, and the Spaniards are virtually in a state of siege behind their fortifications. They have certainly won a right to our recognition of their belligerency, if no more. We occupy a peculiar position in regard to them. Everything favorable to them, outside of themselves, must necessarily originate in this country. Nobody else will do anything for them until we lead the way. Sentimentally we are pledged to encourage every effort of peoples of America to throw off the yoke of the Old World. This is so fully recognized that no one else will take a step until we lead. We, therefore, stand in the way of the Cubans getting outside moral or material assistance. This puts upon us a responsibility and a necessity for action not resting on any other power.

After all, what is a recognition of belligerency? In the strictest legal

sense it is merely that a struggle has risen above the proportions of a riot, and that it should be conducted according to the rules of civilized warfare. Nothing more. It will not mean that we shall give a man or a dollar to Cuba. The greatest material advantage will be that the Cubans will be able to buy arms, ammunition and other supplies in open market in this country, the same as Spain now does, but this will be compensated for by Spain being allowed to search our ships as they approach within three miles of the shore for such arms contraband.

The statement in regard to the Cuban Civil Government we do not regard as exactly fair. The Cubans have certainly organized a Civil Government, and announced to the world its abiding place. It is evidently a *de-facto* Government, from the control it exerts over its armies in the field, securing their concert of action, and it has means and credit enough to get fairly ample supplies of men, arms and military stores. It is as accessible from the outside world as the so-called Confederate Government was after the first year of its existence.

It will be a National reproach if we do not promptly acknowledge the belligerent rights of the brave men struggling against fearful tyranny.

## THE BATTLE OF FAIR OAKS.

We take great pleasure in announcing to our readers that we shall shortly publish an exhaustive account of the battle of Fair Oaks, or Seven Pines, from the pen of Maj.-Gen. H. M. Plaisted, formerly Lieutenant-Colonel of the 11th Me., and afterward Brigadier-General and Major-General of Volunteers. That battle has never been sufficiently understood, being overshadowed by the thickcoming events which distracted people's attention from it. Had it stood alone volumes would have been written about it. It was really a terrific engagement, with six divisions on our side, comprising 18 brigades, 76 battalions of infantry and 22 batteries of artillery, representing nine States. Of these 98 organizations 41 were from New York, 25 from Pennsylvania, eight from Massachusetts, five from Rhode Island, five from New Jersey, four from Michigan, three from Maine, two from New Hampshire, one from Minnesota, and four Regular batteries. It was the first great battle of the war between the Army of the Potomac and the Army of Northern Virginia. The losses on our side were 11,165, twice those of Malvern Hill. Some regiments lost as high as 60 per cent, and one company 82 per cent. Gen. Plaisted has been making an exhaustive study of the battle, and has neglected nothing that would tend to throw light upon its history and incidents.

The rupture of the Salvation Army seems to have been on the lines of Nationality. The originator of that magnificent missionary organization is an Englishman, and with all his undeniable great and good qualities, is English to the backbone. He believes, with the utmost firmness, in peculiarly English ways. His son and daughter-in-law, who have been doing splendid work during their 10-years' term of leadership of the Salvation Army in this country, have become thoroughly Americanized, and want to run the Army on American principles. To this the parent Booth will not consent, and has at last summarily removed his son and daughter-in-law from supreme command in the United States and ordered them home. "Gen." Booth has acted as unwisely in this as did George III and Lord North on another occasion. The result will be a rupture in the Salvation Army's unity and the establishment of the American contingent on an independent foundation, with much greater possibilities of good than if it had remained united to the parent stem and subordinate to English headquarters. This event was probably inevitable if even "Gen." Booth had been more pliable. This country is entirely too large and too distinctive in every way to remain dependent and subsidiary to Europe in anything.

The Senatorial contests in Delaware and Kentucky greatly strengthen the advocates of election of Senators by the people. As we have said before, these are not going about the matter the right way. Instead of advocating a Constitutional amendment, which it will be very hard to get through, let them take the much easier way of building up public opinion in their respective States in favor of such an election. Some progress has already been made in several States, and Senator Palmer was elected from Illinois on this plan.

## THE ITALIAN DISASTER.

The overwhelming disaster which has befallen the Italian troops in Abyssinia shows most impressively the value of National character. Nations have character, as well as individuals, and it is equally important to them. The Italians have never been real fighters, in the way that the English, French, Germans, Dutch, Scandinavians, Spaniards, Russians and Turks have been. During the Middle Ages there was perpetual squabbling among the Italian cities, and a great many so-called wars. But these "battles" were really a sort of polo games, in which men in heavy armor, which extended even to their horses, poked at one another with long poles. The fellows who got poked off had to pay ransoms. They were not so deadly as modern football, for there are records of numbers of "battles" in which not a life was lost. In modern times not a single Italian regiment or General has made a creditable record on the field of battle, and though Italy has a large seafaring population and has paid a great deal of attention to her navy, her attempt to fight even so weak a naval power as Austria resulted in shameful disaster.

One of the main causes of this is to be found in heredity. All of southern Italy was filled up with slaves, which the Romans gathered up from all parts of the world, which they conquered, and took thither to work for them. Probably these outnumbered the free population at one time a thousand to one. It was no uncommon thing for a Roman to have 20,000 slaves, and their value was at one time as low as 63 cents. They were held down with merciless rigor, and the debased condition of social life was the real cause of Rome's fall. When the free strong barbarians from beyond the Alps descended upon Italy there was nobody to fight them. Slaves, even if disposed to fight, have little military value. The descendants of these have lagged far behind in the general improvement in character which has come to other peoples. In North Italy, where the hardy German barbarians settled and took root, there is a fine element of small farmers, mechanics, artists, artisans, etc., which is the real strength of the Kingdom. They are quite like the corresponding classes in Germany and France. But there is very little good in the southern half of the Kingdom, where the descendants of the ex-slaves form the bulk of the population. It is there that the Mafia, brigands, banditti, etc., flourish. Agriculture is rude and wasteful, mechanic arts languish, and the people do not seem to take kindly to anything but dirt, beggary, brigandage, and stealthy murder. One of the greatest events in their history was the Sicilian Vespers, where, at the signal of the vespers, the entire population set to work stabbing the unsuspecting and unarmed French soldiers mingled among them.

The consequences of Italy's defeat by the Abyssinians will be fatal to her prestige in Europe, unless she speedily wipes out the stain. There has been a great deal of strain about keeping her in the Dreikund. Her finances are in such wretched condition that she could only keep her place in the alliance by aid of liberal money allowances from Germany. If it is finally determined that her troops are as worthless for military purposes as the disasters in Abyssinia seem to indicate, she will be considered a very undesirable ally, who will be an element of weakness instead of strength, and Germany and Austria will make short work of dropping her.

In the event of war with a foreign power, would Commander Ivan N. Walker, of the G.A.R., consider himself too good to march with a rebel soldier to the defense of the common country?—Chicago Daily Tribune.

This is about as smart as the Chicago Tribune usually is. In the event of a foreign war there would be no such a thing as "marching with a rebel soldier." Everybody who marched would be wearing loyal blue and keeping step to the music of the Union. Even during the rebellion there was not the slightest objection to marching with any man who had repented of his rebellion, put on the blue uniform, and was doing his best to maintain the Government. We then shot at anything that symbolized treason, and we now object to joining in any public parade of what we shot at then. This is so clear that even the Tribune should be able to see it.

Just think. A few years ago there were people in this country so timid that they feared that Italy would attack us.

## PETITIONS FOR A SERVICE PENSION.

Since our last issue we have received and sent to Congress petitions in favor of a Service Pension from the following:

Thaddeus Wheelock, and 217 others, irrespective of party, citizens of Oneida County, N. Y.

A. R. Wickham, late Co. H, 21st Ohio Vols., and 155 others, of Metamora, O.

J. A. Heinmuth, late Co. B, 159th Ohio Vols., and 17 others, of Glendora, Cal.

Jas. S. Eckley, late Co. E, 14th Ohio Vols., and 15 others, of Covina, Cal.

Robt. Bruce, late Co. C, 30th Wis. Vols., and 19 others, of Palouse, Wash.

Marshall Silbaugh, late Co. H, 17th W. Va. Vols., and 51 others, of Hopwood and Uniontown, Pa.

Winfield S. Fletcher, late Co. G, 2d Va. Vols., and 38 others, of Sata Fe, N. M.

E. B. Martin, late 14th N. Y. Vols., Adjutant, Post 244, G.A.R., and 43 others, of Arena and Margaretville, N. Y.

H. H. Hatch, late Captain, Co. D, 74th Ill. Vols., and 11 others, of Middletown, O.

Gilbert M. Stone, late Co. L, 4th Mich. Cav., and 36 others, of Hopkin's Station, Mich.; forwarded by John Hoffmaster, Adjutant, Harlow Briggs Post, 8, Department of Michigan G.A.R.

Wm. A. Eddy, late Co. M, 9th N. Y. Cav., and 48 others, of Morley, Mich.; forwarded by M. Farley, Adjutant, Gen. Wool Post, 164, Department of Michigan, G.A.R.

E. J. Kimer, late Co. G, 14th U. S., and 23 others, of Corpus Christi, Tex.

## COMMANDERS OF THE ARMY.

All the portraits in the "Commanders of the United States Army" are from the best obtainable sources, and much time, effort, and expense were involved in procuring some of them, and afterward in making satisfactory plates. The list is complete, except that satisfactory pictures could not be found anywhere of Gens. Wilkinson and Dearborn. The best that could be found were small wood cuts, and these have been given. The others are from fine steel plates, oil paintings or photographs, and are reproduced in half-tone. It is an exceedingly valuable historical work, as well as a finely artistic one, and everybody should have a copy. Sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

THE British Government has informally presented its Venezuelan case to the world in a special blue-book. The points which the document presented seek to establish are that the Dutch had established themselves in the disputed territory prior to 1590, but that the Spaniards did not go thither before 1596; that the Spanish settlements in the country were few and insignificant, being mainly Capuchin missions; that the Spaniards made efforts to dispossess the Dutch, but failed, and that the Dutch were in continuous possession until the British took possession. After all, this is conceded to be merely a lawyer-like presentation of the case, that it is the strongest that can be made, and that it is open at once to rebuttal.

We need not bother ourselves about those Spanish mobs which are burning American flags, throwing stones at the windows of our consulates, and going about the streets shouting "Death to America." They have a habit of doing that sort of thing on very little provocation. But past experience shows that they have not the least intention of taking a musket and enlisting for three years or during the war, as Americans do when their feelings are wrought up. The Spanish mob is a very Corbett-like style of a fighter.

SPAIN is threatened with a financial collapse. She has gone on for years borrowing to meet her deficit, and then borrowing to pay interest on what she had previously borrowed, until that sort of thing is about at an end. Every resource of the Government is mortgaged, and the Ministry are at their wits' ends to know where they are to get funds for next month's expenditures in Cuba.

The trouble with Italy is that while she has plenty of men—her population is about 30,000,000—they are not the right sort. Holland has never had over 4,500,000 people, but what a history those Dutchmen have made.

TRIBUNETS.

Immortelle Blatter: Will you be my wife, Franklin Paul, and make me very happy? I am sorry, Doctor, but I should like to be happy myself.

Sunday School Teacher: "And the prophet rent his clothes." What does that mean, Johnny?

Johnny—I s'pose he didn't have the price to buy 'em.

Detroit Tribune: The serpent smiled slyly. "Have an apple," he insinuated. The mother of the Racedrugged her shoulders. "Not this Eve," she rejoined; "smother Eve." "This," mused the Tempter, with a dazed look and a slight shiver, "must be the woman's version. Ah, yes."

PERSONAL.

Comrade Frederick Weaver, 1221 N. Y., and Quartermaster of Aaron Hellmer Post, 404, Herkimer, N. Y., recently re-entered into the bonds of matrimony, and the comrades, among whom he is deservedly popular, wish him all joy. He is now in his 74th year, but that has not dampened his spirits or impaired the melody of his voice. He is a fine singer, and his comrades think that he can sing "Marching with Honors."

Through Georgia" a little better than any one else, no matter what his age.

It is believed at Lebanon, Pa., that the Maj. Henry who took a prominent part in Dr. Frank's raid in South Africa, is Maj. R. Frank Hean, formerly of the 93d Pa., and more recently Deputy Postmaster of Lebanon County. He mysteriously disappeared last October.

Comrade Irwin Moore, of Jules Post, 157, Greenville, O., was one of the old original filibusters who went to Cuba in 1850, under the ill-fated Lopez, in a vain attempt to free the island from its oppressors. His heart beats as warmly as ever for the unfortunate islanders, and he would again go to their assistance did not his 65 years and his disabilities during the war forbid. He secured the passage of hearty resolutions of sympathy by his Post.

Ransom Post, 121, St. Louis, has placed in the field as a candidate for Department Commander a well-known St. Louis G.A.R. man, Comrade A. G. Peterson. He enlisted May 10, 1861, at the age of 18 years, and was in a number of the large battles. He joined Ransom Post June 25, 1864, being the 62d member elected in the organization. In 1866 he was elected Commander, the Post having at that time 123 members. Under his administration, and through his indomitable energy, the Post increased in membership from 132 to 257. In 1867 he was re-elected Commander, and during the second year of his administration the Post increased in membership from 257 to 429. It is said that Comrade Peterson has raised more money in the city of St. Louis for the benefit of the Grand Army than any comrade in the Department.

Capt. Jack Crawford, "The Post Scout," has just closed 72 engagements in the North and South, California, Texas, Kansas, and Nebraska, and is now filling a two weeks' contract in the principal cities of Canada. The fact that he had 70 requests for return dates in the West is the very best evidence of his success. He gives the best, the most unique, original, instructive, patriotic, pathetic, and amusing entertainment of anyone on the platform. His address is "Capt. Jack Crawford, care of Tallant, World Building, New York."

Gen. J. S. Fullerton, President of the Chickamauga Park Board, has been in Indianapolis, hearing testimony in regard to the placing of the monument to the 9th Ind.

By direction of the President, a medal of honor has been awarded to Louis J. Barker, Co. H, 5th Ind., for most distinguished gallantry in action at the battle of Watkins' Ford, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1863. This soldier passed through the enemy's lines under fire to give to a battalion, then in a perilous position, information which enabled it to reach a place of safety; otherwise it would have been destroyed or captured.

MUSTERED OUT.

Veterans of the Country's Greatest Army Who Have Answered the Last Call.

POWELL.—At Mt. Pleasant, Mo., Dec. 18, 1865, Allen B. Powell, 2d Mo. Cavalry, was killed by B. H. Porch Post, 125, which passed appropriate resolutions.

HODGKINSON.—At Mantio, Ill., Dec. 29, 1865, William Hodgkinson, Co. G, 35th Mass., aged 58, Dec. 29, 1865, died of a malady of the lungs. He leaves a widow and three sons.

WILSON.—At Brighton, Mass., Dec. 18, 1865, Alva J. Wilson, 1st Mass., and Hancock's Veteran Volunteer Corps, was killed at the battle of the Wilderness, May 5, 1862. He served continuously from 1861 until the close of the war. He had served on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Ray and Department Commander Tobin. He leaves a widow, three sons and a daughter.

RICHARDS.—At Santa Rosa, Cal., Dec. 16, 1865, of disease contracted in the service, Curtis H. Richards, Co. E, 68th Ohio.

RASMUSSEN.—At Oswego, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1865, Maj. William J. Rasmussen, 110th N. Y. Cochrane.—Judge R. H. Cochrane died at his home, Toledo, O., Feb. 22. He was born in Belmont County, O., in 1827, enlisted in the 15th Ohio and came back at the close of the war a First Lieutenant. He entered the practice of the law, in which he was quite successful, and also became interested in railroad building and other enterprises. He was an enthusiastic member of the G.A.R., and held many important offices in the Order. At the time of his death he was a member of the Council of Adapters and the Senior Aid on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief. He was held in the highest esteem by the citizens of Toledo and of Ohio generally.

FLOYD.—At Hamilton, D. C., Feb. 2, Joel G. Floyd, of Co. A, 23d, and Co. H, 61st Mass., aged 56. He was 23 months in his regiment before he was ever off duty for any sickness. He suffered with chronic diarrhea all through the balance of his service and until April, 1864, when he had a stroke of paralysis. A second stroke in October and a third in November of the same year left him entirely helpless. He received medical attention and relief at the Pension Office, and had full relief for increase in Congress at his death. He was a member of U. S. Grant Post and published a paper two years in Washington, D. C., in behalf of the soldiers, called "The National Standard." He leaves a widow and four children.

REUCK.—At Sheridan, Wyo., Feb. 14, Andy J. Reuck, Co. K, 188th Pa., aged 50.

MEARNS.—At Goodland, Mich., Jan. 21, Thomas J. Mearns, Co. H, 3d Mich. Cav., aged 58. He leaves a widow.

BARNARD.—At Mt. Vernon Center, Minn., Jan. 23, H. B. Barnard, Co. C, 135th N. Y., aged 72. He leaves a widow and daughter.

ROSS.—At Brewster, N. Y., Feb. 17, of heart disease, Alexander Ross, Co. H, 185th N. Y., aged 59. Comrade Ross served in his regiment from its organization to the final muster-out at the close of the war. He was a charter member of Wm. Pullen Post, 535, and was highly respected by his comrades and all who knew him.

HAGGARD.—At Corydon, Ky., Feb. 26, Wm. H. Haggard, Corporal, Co. K, 24th Ky. Volunteer, was a member of Maxwell Post, 74, and had held the office of Quartermaster almost continuously since the organization of the Post. He leaves a widow and two children.